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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1871. NO. 228.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further Executions in France.

Rochefort Seriously Ill—Interview Between Thiers and the Orleans Princes—Visit of the Assembly to Paris—Movement to Impeach the Emperor for Declaring and Waging War—The "Thunderer" Hopes the Ratification of the Treaty of Washington Will Have a Good Effect in Europe—Protection of Private Property at Sea, &c., &c.

Review of Troops—Further Executions.

LONDON, June 14.—A review of one hundred thousand soldiers will be held in the Champs de Mars on Sunday next.

The troops are leaving Lavalette.

Rochefort is seriously ill, and his trial has been postponed.

The Committee of the Assembly upon the Budget is known to be in favor of raising funds by means of loans.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* says that twenty-nine more were executed yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

An Indignant Denial—Interview of the Orleans Princes with Thiers—Visit of the Assembly to Paris—Impeachment of Napoleon Proposed.

VERSAILLES, June 14.—The *Official Journal* of today says the story that the condemned insurgents have been shot in the Bois de Boulogne with mitrailleuse is an odious and absurd calumny.

The *Official Journal* also reports that the Orleans princes dined with Thiers, and says Prince De Joinville and D'Aumale visited Thiers unexpectedly during the day. Subsequently the President said that although he was once a Minister in the Government of the father of a King of Louis Philippe, he was to-day at the head of a Republic. There was nothing significant in the visit of the Princes. They understood each other and accept the present.

The Administration respect the rule forbidding work on Sunday.

All the journals approve of the coming visit of the Assembly to Paris, and regard it as the first approach to a genuine reconciliation with Parisians.

The *Gazette* publishes a message from the Paris Municipal Council expressing the monarchy and in favor of the republic. In order to combat the Bonapartist intrigues, the petition proposes to impeach the Emperor for declaring and waging war.

A High Conception of the Aims and Duties of International Fellowship.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Times* editorial to-day says it considers it unprecedented that such a grave difference between nations as that of the Alabama claims should have been settled without a resort to arms. The demand for consequential damage for the injury done to American commerce by the Alabama and kindred vessels was unaccountable to the Higher Commissioners, who represented the United States. The *Times*, in conclusion, expresses the hope that, taking pattern from the adjustment of the American question, the nations of Europe will rise to a higher conception of the aims and duties of international fellowship.

Protection of Private Property at Sea.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Alabama question having been practically decided by the treaty of Washington, it is said the American Envoys on the continent have received instructions to agree with the powers for the protection of private property at sea. The agreement of England and France is believed to be doubtful.

Germany's Gift to Her Generals and Statesmen—The Emperor Congratulates the Pope—Prorogation of Parliament.

BERLIN, June 14.—The commission in charge of the Bismarck bill met to-day and addressed by Bismarck on the subject of its labors. The bill was then adopted, with an amendment under which the Emperor will distribute four millions of thalers among the Generals and statesmen who have achieved the results of the war. The Bank of Prussia has been authorized to establish branches in Alsace and Lorraine.

Emperor William has congratulated the Pope upon the occurrence of his jubilee.

The Lower Parliament has unanimously sanctioned the grants made by the Crown to priests to Bismarck and the generals and Landwehr who took during the war. The bill making special grants to the generals and statesmen who achieved the results of the war was also passed. The prorogation of Parliament will probably take place on Thursday afternoon.

Greek Ministers Appointed.

ATHENS, June 14.—Mr. Tricoupis has been appointed Minister to Constantinople, and Mr. Bandaris Minister to St. Petersburg.

Address to the Throne.

BUCHAREST, June 14.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has voted an address to the throne.

Rochefort's Defense.

VERSAILLES, June 14.—Rochefort's defense before the Military Commission for which he is to be tried, is that the tribunal is incompetent to pass upon his case. He therefore demands a trial by jury.

Maranzie of Ripon.

LONDON, June 14.—Earl de Grey and Ripon is to be created Marquis of Ripon in consideration of his distinguished services in connection with the treaty at Washington.

The Empress Augusta.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Empress Augusta is expected in Berlin to-day.

To Visit Copenhagen.

ATHENS, June 14.—King George is about to visit Copenhagen, and goes via Trieste.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—Minister to Washington, has been appointed Greek Ambassador to Paris.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—The steamships City of Dunbam from Halifax, and Batavia, from New York, have arrived.

HAVRE, June 14.—The steamship St. Laurent has arrived from New York.

LONDON, June 14.—The steamer Anna Smith has been wrecked and ten lives lost.

CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—An altercation occurred at Jefferson City, Sunday evening, between Mrs. Berry and her brother Hodius, which ended in Hodius shooting his sister and then shooting his own brains out. Mrs. Berry died Monday night. The cause is involved in some mystery, and accounts of it are a good deal confused. Mrs. Berry carried on a drug store and owned considerable property, and is said to have trouble with her husband.

NEW YORK, June 14.—John McGinnis, aged twenty-five, killed his wife and father yesterday, near Rochelle, but, not succeeding, contented himself with burning their clothing.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1871.

THE NEW DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

The singular and unaccountable horse disease which made its appearance here recently has not yet abated. It baffles the skill of veterinary surgeons. The disease is very rapid in its results, generally producing death within twenty-four hours. Yesterday the Third Avenue Railroad Line lost thirty animals, the Second Avenue Railroad Line twenty, and other lines proportionately large numbers. The Superintendents of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue lines estimates the deaths, so far, at not less than two hundred animals.

TELEGRAPHIC MATTERS.

Impending Consolidation—Automatic Ocean Telegraphs—Movements of Mr. Field.

The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes as follows: Among the other telegraphic news of the day is that of the impending union of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Pacific and Atlantic, which, though closely alike in name, are rivals in their limited business, and occupy the same relation to the great Western Union Company in the Western States that the Franklin does in the Eastern. Both Atlantic-Pacific and Pacific-Atlantic Companies extend from this city, the headquarters of the former Company, through Pittsburgh, where the central offices of the latter are located, to Chicago, one by the Northern or Lake Shore line and the other by way of Cincinnati and Indianapolis through Pennsylvania, if is of course impossible that "Tom" Scott should not be more or less an owner in the Pacific and Atlantic Company; and when Mr. Scott lately achieved the Presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, the Pacific and Atlantic naturally fell into his opportunity. It is already, by this election of Mr. Scott, in practical control of a line across the continent, and is a position to dictate terms of consolidation to its rival in weakness. It is probable that, following the union of the Pacific-Atlantic and Atlantic-Pacific, will come a general combination of all the so-called "opposition" telegraph lines in the country under one head, in fact, the only way in which they can much longer justify their existence or serve the interests of the public. The Western Union Company practically transmits at the present time nine tenths of the private business, as it certainly does nineteen twentieths of the press dispatches of the country, and is never performed its service with more perfection or detail or greater promptness and efficiency than now.

The new system of automatic telegraphing, of which its friends have predicted so much great among things, does not make much progress lately, and appears to have relapsed into a quiescent state. The National Telegraph Company, which controls the little patents, the most valuable and practical in the whole scheme of the automatic transmission of telegrams, completed, some months since, a line of wire between this city and Washington, but has made no attempt to open it for general public business. Their invention, though possessing many points of undoubted merit, lacks in some respects much of the further improvement perfected before it can be of much value in practice. In its present condition the operation of sending a message from mission is nineteen-twentieths of the labor, and this having been done, the actual transmission can be accomplished at almost any desired speed. They talk of 60,000 words an hour, and can, it can be readily believed on seeing the ingenious machine transmit a thousand words as rapidly as wheels can be made to revolve; but the trouble is in getting the message ready for the machine. The time thus required, if any, less than that to send the message by the Morse method, the operation of which the automatic system claim that messages may be divided, and thus by a number of operators, who must be duly trained to the work by long training, prepared with sufficient rapidity for the transmission with great saving of time. Experiments will continue, however, and inventions still continue, but a number of prominent capitalists having pledged ample funds, the progress will be much faster than that of the past; thirty years will yet be made in our latest, strongest and most useful investment.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, having seen one of his Atlantic cables restored, and put in its place a new one, at all the expenses of the operation, will sail for Europe on the Pantheny steamer Holsatia, next week, and go to St. Petersburgh on business of public interest. The repaired cable is that of 1866, which has given so much trouble ever since it was laid, but has given no much trouble ever since in better condition than ever before, by the laying of ninety miles of new cable, from the shore to the deep sea, and a very heavy new cable, from the deep sea to the shore on the Irish coast, with the submerged portion, direct to the Newfoundland shore, across the most likely and dangerous section of the whole distance from Hearts Content to Valentia. The cable of 1866 now worked perfectly, and if, when the company's steamer Scandevia will proceed immediately to pick up and repair that of 1865, which worked unsatisfactorily from the time it first encountered boulders up to the time of the break on the field of last November. The French cable, however, has lately failed at times, and no point between Duxbury and St. Pierre, and on the whole, the experience of the owners of the Atlantic cable companies for the past six months, has not been particularly encouraging to the capitalists, who are reported ready to engage in similar investments on the "inland floor of the Atlantic."

The Checkered Front

Is handling groceries of all kinds. This house has the reputation of selling goods on small margins.

THE LATE SEA HORROR.

Fate of the Peruvian Coolie Ship Don Juan.

Mutiny of the Celestials—The Ship Set on Fire—The Crew Take to the Boats and Leave the Coolies in Their Burning Tomb—Six Hundred Perish in the Flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13, 1871.—Intelligence has been received here, from two sources, of the burning of the coolie ship Don Juan, which left Macao on the fourth of May with a cargo of coolies for Peru. The information came from Macao, from which place the crew, together with eight Chinamen, had escaped, and was also brought by fifty coolies who had been rescued by a junk which was passing and brought on to this port. The Don Juan landed at Macao, taking six hundred and fifty coolies on board for Peru. She was only permitted to convey them upon the pledge of Diaz, as the San Salvadorian ship Dolores Ugarte, she was not allowed to carry coolies by the government of Macao, therefore she was sold to a Peruvian, or by the name of Consul declared national and hoisted the Peruvian flag. She left Macao on the fourth of May, being towed to sea by the steamer Wild Duck, and on the sixth

THE WAR BURNT TO THE WATER'S EDGE

Not more than fifty miles from Hong Kong. The Coolies who have arrived in Hong Kong give various particulars of the catastrophe, which are worth being noted, though they must, of course, be accepted with caution. It appears, however, so far as it is possible to judge, that the men are not in any way combined together, and though the contingency must always be borne in mind of an accidental chinese war, the fact that it does not appear reason to conclude that in the accounts they have given to the Consul Superintendent of Immigration, they have done otherwise than state facts, so far as under the existing and terrible circumstances they could understand, or remember. The theory is that the fire must have been accidental and have originated at first in a small way, and that it was by no means generally known. They all aver that their treatment by the officers and crew of the vessel was humane and that they had nothing whatever to complain of, either as to their allowance of food or its quantity or quality, and their statement of their ideas that the whole affair was simply accidental. The other view of the question, namely, that the

FIRE WAS SET ON FIRE

By designing men among the Chinese is not impossible, but there is a difficulty in accepting this from the fact that, as a rule, the bulkhead dividing the hatches from the cabin generally would be of strong wood and from four to five inches thick, and would probably be thickly studded with broad nails, which would effectively prevent saws or other carpenters' tools being used without being easily heard over the ship. On the other hand, there is no doubt that a coolie could easily conceal as much flint and steel about him as would make a fire at any moment, and it is well known that they are most skilful in concealing material for gambling, so that it is by no means quite possible that the fire might have originated among the coolies, either by design or accident, in the hold, and that it was only when it became by the rising of the smoke that the crew became aware of it. It would be not from any of these causes that the fire originated, but from the

HOLD SPREAD WITH THE GREATEST RAPIDITY,

as the deadly, or false deck, was usually made of soft wood, which would burn like touchwood, as no doubt it has been in the ship since her last voyage, and would be dry as chips. The fire must then have spread with great rapidity, as the men declare that the heat of the flames was so great that they had to head them, and after, wards, being closer pressed, stated that all the boat had been drenched with water, and yet could not keep off the fire, which burnt their feathers. Very careful inquiry failed to elicit anything more definite as to the origin of the fire than given above, and the manner in which replies are given makes it evident that, if it did originate in design, the crew have found very difficult to get at the truth of the matter. Some of the men, however, declare that they are informed that a

SMALL KEG OF GUNPOWDER

was found on board when the fire broke out. Others, again, say they did not hear any report; that they were nearly overpowered by the sickening smell of the ship's material burning aft. It is to be regretted that the European part of the crew were the first to get off, and succeed in saving his own life, as he was overtaken by the coolies, who made a rush at the boat which was waiting for him and in general scramble and struggle to get in, the Europeans using arms to prevent the coolies getting into it, in the course of which one man who has now gone to his account had his arm broken. In the course of this scramble several Chinese were drowned. The boat, however, succeeded in getting clear of the ship, but had not gone far when it upset, in sight of, but not within reach of the shore, and all in her were drowned, with the exception of eight. Some of these got elected senators, others Representatives, others Governors, others Judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them as fast as they can, and filling their pockets and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of somebody else's pocket. Now, it does not regard the honest Northern man, but calls every "carpet-bagger" a thief, which is not the truth by any means. The honest men are the exception of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the welfare of their souls. (Great laughter.) "Let us pray," they say. But they spell pray with an "e," and, instead of praying for the public, it is for "pray without ceasing."

Fellow-citizens, the time has been and still exists to a certain extent, when it was a disgrace for a Republican or an Abolitionist in the South, but it never called the blush of these shining carpet-baggers. They have called these thieving carpet-baggers went there—never! (Applause.) They got into the Legislature, and voted for the most infamous laws ever devised to use them in aid of railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were made, and all the benefit of the improvements went into their own pockets. (Laughter.) Now, I think that this is a subject upon which a little consideration by railroad men would not be simply thrown away. Almost every car that we use, whose wheels traveling upon the outer rail of the curve are compelled to move over a much greater length of road than those upon the inner rail; and yet the outer wheels take all the resistance of the rail, the grinding pressed hard against it round the entire length of the curve, the wheels upon the inner rail at the same time grinding the surface of the rail with a sort of backward and oblique motion, which must add considerably to the draft of the engine. Now, I am aware that we have many curves. I think that all the resistance of the rail in going round a curve should be upon the inner rail, and that the wheels which have the least distance to travel, which are obviously those on the inner side, should be set upon the outside of the track. If the flanges were made to act upon the outside of the track, this would be perfectly practicable, and the grinding of the flanges would be against the inner rail, whilst those upon the outer rail would move along freely, and so avoid in the direction of the curve. On the check upon the opposite wheels, at the other end of the axles, it is only necessary to make the flange of the same form as that of the outer rail, to avoid the

GRINDING AND HEAVY CURVES.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREY, South Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. BLACK, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLEGHORN, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

The Republican General Committee for Allegheny county is announced in another column, with Mr. H. W. OLIVER, Jr., as Chairman. The list embraces a large number of representative Republican workers, and as a whole the Committee, if the members do their duty, insures a vigorous campaign and a good majority in the county.

The report of the falling out between Secretary FISH and M. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, is denied, and the letter alleged to have been written by the latter pronounced a forgery. These two high officials are said to be as warm friends as ever. But Mr. FISH did not invite M. CATACAZY to his late diplomatic dinner.

A SUBSCRIBER asks us to give the prospect of the crops in every direction, condition of the weather, etc., which is a reasonable request. He would have helped us to comply with it, however, had he just given the crop prospect and state of the weather in his own quarter. Will our friends everywhere favor us with all they know under this general head, not forgetting fruit?

EX-COMMISSIONERS NEELY and MCGEE, under sentence for bribery, were removed from the County Jail to the Workhouse, yesterday afternoon. During their temporary detention in the jail, they were kept in a comfortable room, outside of the ordinary prison; but on their removal to the Workhouse, as we are informed, they will be placed "behind the bars," and be subjected to the ordinary rules of the institution.

The City Executive Committee met yesterday, but took no action in regard to the time of holding the primary election for nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. The sub-committee having this matter in charge was continued, and this action indicates that an early primary election will not be held. It is probable that the nominations will not be made earlier than September.

MR. GREELEY'S indictment of the "thieving carpet-baggers" who infest the South, published in another column, is terrifically truthful. He has not more than told the truth—if anything has fallen short of it in describing the scoundrels who have been and still are the chief cause of the irreconciled condition of the South to-day. Whoever goes into the South with his eyes and ears open will become willing witnesses to the truth of all that Mr. GREELEY says on the subject.

The Pittsburgh *Post* "challenges" us to give the name of a "single" Democratic paper in this State that refuses to "raise the ticket." To begin with we name the *Bloomsburg Columbian*. Not less than a dozen might be named which "raise the ticket" only to make it a perpetual target. Not only this, but a fair proportion, embracing the best ability and strength of the party, in the persons of well known leaders, are faithfully represented by papers of this description. These are facts; nevertheless we are well aware with what facility Democrats "go the party," and, in the end, swallow whatever is placed before them.

The progress of Mr. SEWARD throughout the East has been a continued series of ovations. In every country in which he has traveled he has been received with almost royal honors, and everywhere his fame has run before him like an *avaunt courier*, opening to him the palaces and courts of all lands. The attentions which he has received have been of course extended not so much to the individual as to the representative of his country. Yet Mr. SEWARD is clothed with no ambassadorial dignity or functions. He is traveling simply as a private personage, and it is matter for congratulation among all citizens that his progress through the Orient has been marked by so many and pronounced exhibitions of good-will to the young Republic of the West. The spectacle of the two old men, MOSES and SEWARD, the former in his eighty-second and the latter in his seventy-first year, receiving grateful honors and rewards from all parts of the world for their devotion to the interests of a true civilization, are among the most remarkable evidences which could possibly be afforded of the respect and esteem in which the United States are everywhere held.

The opening up of the Dardanelles and Black Sea to free navigation, appears to have given a powerful impetus to Russian commerce. The development of the maritime interests of that nation have not hitherto kept pace with its progress in other directions. This defect, however, is rapidly being remedied. We observe that a mercantile Navigation Company with a capital of eight million roubles, or five million of dollars, has recently been organized, for the purpose of building ships and generally extending Russian commerce. The enterprise has been organized under the patronage of the Emperor, and we learn that agents have been dispatched to all parts of the world to push the progress of the enterprise. The company has already begun the construction of a number of large steamers, and it has engaged to build, within the next five years, thirty steamships, for ocean service, in addition to a number of sailing vessels, modeled on the American clipper plan. There are also evidences of awakening enterprise in the Southern ports, and it seems probable that the London treaty, taken in connection with the depressed condition of France and the pending transfer of the Suez Canal into English hands, will have the effect of stimulating Russian enterprise to a degree hitherto altogether unknown. There is no doubt that both England and Turkey have stood in considerable dread of this formidable power, and will be glad to see its energies taking commercial directions rather than the form of military ambition.

Here is a matter which demands the immediate attention of the *Post*. In the course of a late conversation with a *Tribune* correspondent on the political situation, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in answer to an inquiry as to what he thought of the new departure of the Northern Democracy, read to his visitor a copy of a long letter recently sent to a friend in Pennsylvania, who had asked his opinion of the platform lately adopted by the State Convention. The correspondent adds: "The letter expressed very positive opinions, and these he enlarged upon in conversation, but he especially desired me to make no mention of his views upon this subject, as he wished that they should not be made public, and had cautioned his Pennsylvania friend not to let his letter get into print." Now the questions for our neighbor to solve are, who is this Pennsylvania friend of the ex-V. P. of the ex-S. C., and what is the precise character of the letter so addressed, that the writer should exhibit such an anxiety that it should not "get into print?" We are glad to observe the honorable reticence of the correspondent on the matter, and we think we can understand why it would hardly be prudent in the Pennsylvania friend to make the letter public, just at this juncture. But the *Post* is not trammeled with any such prohibitions respecting the subject, and it thoroughly believes—at least we so take it, judging from its own words—in the sincerity of the new movement. But if rumors of this kind get abroad, and no effort is made to expose their falsity, or, in the event of their being true, to ascertain the real facts in the case, it can but have a most disastrous effect. Having wiped out old scores, the best thing the party can do is to keep a clean slate for the future. We trust the matter will receive immediate attention. Mr. STEPHENS ought not to be permitted to ruin the prospects of the party in this way.

THE GENUINE COIN.

The declarations of the Northern Democratic press to the contrary notwithstanding, evidence is constantly accumulating to show that DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS, and their fellow incorrigibles, are the real mouthpieces of the thought and sentiment of the South. A few days ago we published an extract from the statements made by TOOMBS to a correspondent of the *Tribune*, the substance of his remarks being that, like his leader the peripatetic Insurance Agent, he accepted nothing, believed that the Southern States would some day renew their struggle, that two-thirds of their inhabitants desired another trial at arms, and would live to see it attempted; and that no civilization in the world was equal to the civilization of Virginia and Georgia, among whose latest products are Belle Isle, Libby and Andersonville. Coming, as did these declarations, on the heels of DAVIS's speeches and STEPHENS's manifesto, they were significant enough, without any further proof in the same direction. But, as if the people of the South were determined to convict their Northern political allies of misrepresenting their views and opinions, these utterances are now supplemented by an address from another representative Southern man, known as "Father RYAN," a Catholic priest of considerable eloquence and literary ability, and whose political influence, strange as the statement may seem, is hardly second to that of any man in the South. At a "pic-nic" near Mobile, Ala., held on Decoration Day for the purpose of helping to raise money for the erection of a monument to the "martyred dead" of that city, this man was the orator of the occasion, his speech, reported in the Mobile *Register*, running over with bitterness and hostility to the Government of the United States. Had it been a mere eulogy over the bravery and devotion of the dead Confederates, it might have passed without comment, because courage and sacrifice, however mistakenly exercised, will always meet with a certain sympathy and respect. But he went out of his way to glorify the "Lost Cause," being interrupted with plaudits at every reference to the name of "rebel," every allusion to the deeds of the "glorious past," and every denunciation of those who "prefer to prinicple the cool calculations of policy." He declared that the surrender of swords was not the surrender of sentiments, and that, while himself and those who gave him their applause, were in gloom and sorrow now, the sun would yet rise on the resurrection of their "dear lost cause," as surely as it rose after "that sad April day when LEE surrendered his untarnished sword to the weakest man that ever won ephemeral honors in the world." This precipitated the wildest tremendous cheering, as was every outburst of a similar character. In the face of such repeated manifestations of unanimous and unconquerable opposition to the results of a war as woven into the organic law of the land, the timid concessions made by meagre majorities in a few Northern States strikes the observer as ludicrous. It may be true that portions of the Democratic party honestly desire an ascension, but they will scarcely be able to fly while such weights as these are tied to their wings.

This is the age of woman's elevation. That is to say, books, libraries, schools, nature, art, all the agencies and opportunities of knowledge and culture, are as free to woman as to man. All that has been discovered, invented, accomplished and made known, lies open in printed language to the one as fully as to the other. Yet it appears by a paper in the "Report of the Commissioner of Education," for 1870, that there is in this country a very large excess of female illiteracy. From the tables of this report it appears that while the proportion varies in different parts of the country, the general rule is that there is a preponderancy of ignorant women everywhere, the average being from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty women to every one hundred men, of the class known as illiterate. This, however, although sufficiently remarkable, is not the most surprising thing about it. Although between the years 1850 and 1860, the proportion of illiterate women decreased to six per cent. throughout the country, the proportion increased eleven per cent. in Maine, fifty-three in New Hampshire, twenty-seven in Vermont, thirty-four in Massachusetts, thirty-three in Rhode Island, sixteen in Connecticut, ten in New York, ten in Delaware, thirty-seven in the District of Columbia, nine in Georgia, three in Alabama, three in Florida, five in Mississippi, five in Louisiana, five in Texas, five in Arkansas, thirty-three in Wisconsin, thirty-two in Minnesota. These are anti-war figures, so that the difference is fully made up in the Southern States cannot be explained on the ground of the education of colored women. Neither can it be accounted for by immigration, since New Hampshire and Massachusetts, whose per centage of illiterate women is respectively fifty-three and thirty-four, have certainly fewer immigrants than New York, whose per centage is ten. The Social Science Association ungallantly declares that these figures indicate the need of the alphabet among the women far more than they do of the suffrage. We do not purpose to discuss the question of woman's rights. We believe that the woman's cause is man's, man's cause woman's; that they rise together or fall together; together grow dwarfed or developed, bond or free.

The great father of the family of critics, Aristotle, divides poets into two classes, those who are "created," and those who are "born." Those who are carried away by their inspiration, and persons who have mastery over it. For while some men are possessed by genius, others simply possess genius, and between the two there is a vast difference. The latter and lesser class, we take it, Ernest Hartle belongs. A San Francisco publisher has just issued a *fac simile* of the manuscript from which his famous rhymes of "Heathen Chinee" are printed, in his own type. Its erasures and interlineation show far better than the printed poems his skill in the art of putting things. Every change was the touch of the artist. As first set up, the title was, "On the Guileless Ways of the Heathen Chinee." Truthful James," which in the proof is shortened into "Plain Language from Truthful James." The much quoted line—

"With the smile that was child-like and bland."

was first written—

"With the smile that was childish and bland."

was first and more feebly written—

"Which contained all the sons and bowers."

And the nervy line—

"For a language is language in plain,"

was an improvement on—

"In a language that's plain."

All this may appear to be a very trifling matter, but to a considerable degree indicates the method of the poet's mind, and shows that, so far as his creative poetic capacities are concerned, thought and art predominate over passion and imagination.

An Indian agent near Fort Belknon has built a brush dam at the mouth of Truckee river, where it debouches into Pyramid lake, in Nevada, and through this tunnel has constructed a long flume. Indians employed by him spear every fish that attempts to pass this flume, and gather up the river to spawn. It is reported that he has sent more than two tons of trout to market daily since this dam was constructed, and the poor fish, unable to pass to their spawning beds, have deposited their spawn in the waters of the lake, where they will be lost. Of course such a proceeding will exterminate the fish, which is said to be a remarkably noble species of trout. The sportsmen will and mind have that Indian agent's scalp.

SURGEON JAMES MONTGOMERY, U. S. N., who was the oldest living surgeon in the service, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 9th, at the age of seventy-six. He had been active for several years resident surgeon in the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and was a member of the Naval Examining Board. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and entered the navy in 1820.

The Crop Prospects in the South and West.

Advices received at the Agricultural Department as to the condition of the crops in Maryland and Virginia, are highly favorable, and in the latter corn-grasser, as has been reported. Fears have been entertained that by reason of the drought which has prevailed to a large extent in these States, wheat and oats, and especially corn and tobacco, where the latter is grown, but the recent rains have put all these staples in a flourishing condition, and the crop now promises to be the largest harvested in the two States named. The wheat crop in the Piedmont district is particularly represented as looking very fine, and the yield will probably be large. The reports of the Northwestern States are also very favorable, and promise an abundant harvest of cereals and kindred grain.

The fact is stated that a firm of bridge builders at Pittsburgh, Pa., have been awarded a contract for sixteen spans of iron railway bridges, each of 400 feet in the clear—in all 3,500 feet—for the International Railway Company of Canada, beating not less than thirty competitors, including several English firms. Among them was the great house of Sir William Fairbairn & Co., of Manchester, the head of which, or as recently created a baronet by the Queen in recognition of his eminent position and services as a mechanical engineer. The Pittsburgh firm has also secured the contract for the international bridge at Buffalo, 1,643 feet. This work is all manufactured at the Pioneer Iron Company, and leaves their works in a perfect state of completeness, even to the smallest screw, bolt and rod.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

How little is really known in this country in respect to agricultural economy is illustrated in the statistics concerning fences. It is said that the improved lands in South Carolina are worth $20,000,000, while the fences that inclose them have actually cost $16,000,000. The fences in New York have cost $144,000,000; those of Ohio, $115,000,000, and according to an estimate made by Nicholas Biddle thirty years ago, the fences of Pennsylvania had then cost $100,000,000. The fences of the whole Union are estimated at $1,500,000,000. The time may come—in the next century, it is suggested—when outside of towns and cities a fence will almost be a curiosity. Hedges will take their place, and thereby accomplish an immense saving of money, while lending a rare and exquisite beauty to the rural landscape, which it can never have under the present system.

Bankers, lawyers, merchants and business men generally, who have purchased their envelopes stamped and bearing their business cards, from the postoffice department, should remember that all envelopes purchased before the 26th inst., will be furnished as heretofore with the business card in addition to a request to return, and that on those purchased after that date the business cards will not be printed, under the provision of a clause in the appropriation by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1872.

A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature favors the proposition to give the professors or teachers of any chartered medical college in the State, all bodies not claimed within twenty-four hours after death by friends.

The Mayor of New York City in his recent message to the Council speaks with some feeling with reference to the frequently made assertion that New York is the "wicked est city in the world." He says: notwithstanding that the refuse vice and crime of every town, village and city of this country, and of those of many foreign nations, is substantially drained into New York, it has a less percentage of crime committed every year, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, than is committed within a majority of the New England cities. Official statistics, he says, abundantly support these averments."

The scene in the New Hampshire House of Representatives last week, during the all-night session, was in some respects extremely ludicrous. A resolution was pending to inform the Senate that the House had completed its organization and was ready to proceed to business, which meant the filling of vacancies in that body. The Democrats were ready to vote at any time, the advantage resting with them, and sat quietly in their seats listening to the speeches of the opposition. At one point a lunch had been brought into the House for some leaders of the Democracy—who were busy watching the course of events—which they at once proceeded to discuss. The Republican gentleman occupying the floor switched from his proper track, when one of the "unterrified" leaders sprang to his feet—a cup counted in one hand and a spoon in the other—to bring him back again, and he did so, amid the roars of the House.

The business of Boston dealers in West India fruits has reached extensive proportions, the constantly growing facilities for speedy communication with the interior having largely extended the field of consumption. It is stated that one firm in that city last week sold over one hundred thousand pine apples, including a full cargo imported, direct from the Bahamas, and this large business was exclusive of their trade in bananas, cocoa nuts, &c., in which they are extensive dealers.

The regatta at Cape May on the Fourth of July, for which arrangements are now being made, promises to be a grand affair. The New York Yacht Club has accepted an invitation to take part. Two prizes, each worth $1,000, are being prepared, one for yachts, and one for sloops; and a third is in contemplation. The prizes will be presented to the winners at a grand ball, to be given on the evening of the regatta.

An ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has the strength to perform. Thus, allowing seventy for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 12,207,200,000. If, by intemperance, he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty-six years; consequently, his life would be reduced fourteen years.

PERSONAL.

A South Bend, Indiana, paper says: Mr. COLFAX's physicians now insist on his giving up public speaking and letter writing, and have positively forbidden him to hold official labors alone during the two remaining years of his term, and, if his thousands of correspondents do not hereafter receive answers to their letters, they will understand that it is because observing medical instructions and seeking that rest for his eyes he has intended himself heretofore.

The Washington City *Chronicle* says that the Hon. Frederick Douglass is about to retire from the Council of the district. His many calls and duties in the other directions are understood to have led him to this step. He has labored faithfully and conscientiously for years for the more congenial field of editorial and oratorical duty. He will probably be succeeded by his son, Mr. Lewis Douglass, a young, possesses a good education and good ability.

Three years ago a citizen of Boston, Mr. J. M. Smith, undertook a tour of the Rocky Mountains in his own carriage, in company with his wife. The journey, one of the most remarkable ever made by a lady, was accomplished a few days ago; and the travelers returned to their homes last week. They made with their own horses over 10,000 miles of road and over thirty thousand by steam, saddle and in Indian canoes, visiting every mining camp and village from Montana to Mexico, and passing through 400,000, traversing nearly every canon, road or highway. Their object has been to study and see for themselves the results of their rich and varied experience.

The newly appointed Minister to Greece, Hon. JOHN M. FRANCIS, of the *True Times*, was a passenger in the Helvetia, which sailed for Europe on Tuesday. Before leaving home he modestly declined an invitation to a farewell banquet.

The assurance from the John Brown family in California that they are in no sense objects of charity, is complete and satisfactory. They tell us that they are well, and doing well; that they have the unforced self respect, and merit the reputation of having ordinary sagacity.

THE YET TO BE DONE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has been, is now, and will be until the end of time, a certain class composed of well-meaning individuals who can never make up their minds to decisive action in any matter until the thing contemplated has become an accomplished fact. By that time, after the labor of accomplishment has been performed by others, after the heat of the battle, they, feeling bold only the old adage, that "what it has been done, and being convinced by the "irresistible logic of events," place their thumb nails in their vests and strut about with all the appearance of the chief movers of the concern. This class, doubtless, is composed of people of all sorts, from all sorts of people to make up a world. They are not opposed to the movement in progress—but in favor of the end sought. They never make any practical suggestions, though they talk much. If some one more audacious than the rest, and which look as if something was going to be done, these constitutional grumblers have a thousand and one opinions, as unsubstantial and wavering as the rainbow's hues, to offer. Without any doubt or hesitation, they will "run the thing into the ground"—that if thus-and-thus is done, so-and-so will be the consequence—continually trying to show how it can't be done. In short, they don't know how to do anything themselves, but are full of advice, and a settling fixedness that others should not do it that does know. If they do sometimes appear to have a decided plan, it is an impracticable one. There's a great many of this class among Temperance folks. They are in favor of putting down intemperance, pledges, total prohibitionists. They never take advantage of the laws we have, but want better ones. This class cannot be silenced—they won't keep quiet—they must be overawed.

Now, all you young men, every hale, noble, self-asserting men of Allegheny county have come boldly out and by their deeds, rather than by their words, have said that the laws we now have concerning the sale of liquor shall be properly enforced. Enough has been done to show that these men are honest and in earnest. Already they have had some victories, but there are many battles to be fought yet. The enemy is not entirely frightened now, but is merely silent, secretly plotting, and the Devil, still return to give battle. The fight, in all probability, will be a long and desperate one. The campaign has begun. The cause is a good one. The leaders can be supported by word and deed, and the support must come from the PEOPLE. It is your cause. Go on with your temperance societies—they are useful; take around your pledges—they have helped to save many; Mayor and Council ordinances—they are harmless, but let there be such a rising of the honest masses and such an expression of support given that those at the head of the movement shall be encouraged to fight on in their good work. With you is the power—with you must rest the responsibility of victory or defeat.

X.

Allegheny City, June 13, 1871.

Whittier's Religion.

It seems that Whittier, in a conversation with Robert Collyer, recently, expressed his belief in the probability of the eternal loss of some souls through the endless ages of eternity. Mr. Collyer suggested the parable of the lost sheep to him, the poet said that the sheep had such a habit of wandering that it would probably break away again! The *Christian Leader* insists, however, that Whittier's self-expressed belief is contradicted in this discussion, and quotes some lines of his which seem to us to have very little application, but which are sung and over thirty thousand by steam, saddle and in Indian canoes, visiting every mining camp and village from Montana to Mexico, and passing through 400,000, traversing nearly every canon, road or highway. Their object has been to study and see for themselves the results of their rich and varied experience.

"Forever round the Mercy seat
The guiding hosts of Love shall hem
Its circle of light, that thou feet
Shall lack the will to turn."

"O doom beyond the saddest guess,
As the long years of God unroll,
To wake the Love that comforteth
The prison of the soul!"

Snakes in Ireland.

Somebody once wrote a book about popular errors. We do not know whether it passed through many editions—in fact, we doubt it, for some popular errors which have no foundation in nature immemorial seem so firmly set as ever. There are some pleasing delusions which people love to cling to, and the current of events—which the proverbial good advice of friends—is generally throwing away. For instance, there is a well known tradition among the Irish peasants that serpents never existed in Ireland. It is said, however, that not only are serpents and frogs manage to exist in Ireland, but, worse still, there is absolutely a breed of snakes, latter especially, in the country districts of Kilkenny, in the County Dublin, and in Queen's County. It is commonly supposed that if any venturous spirit took the trouble to introduce a few of the creatures, they would find a welcome. But the snakes are there, and old authorities maintain that Ireland was free from them until comparatively a recent period. It is hard to believe that serpents must have imported them. One account gives it out that they were first propagated there, having been reared as an experiment, in 1686, by a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; another, that a gentleman imported a number of vipers in a cask of wine into Wexford, about the year 1796, but that they died immediately after. In the year of 1831, however, a gentleman, by way of experiment brought a few pairs of the common snake from the Scotland and placed them in a plantation at Milverton, near Newtownards; and the readiness with which they multiplied and spread themselves is proverbial. A petty man well known in his day for his strange freaks, is said to have tried the same experiment on his own estates, but with no success. Way not, afterall, the isle of St. Patrick's proclivities of snakes in the matter have been exaggerated? The serpent with the evil eye, and to the second, which his reverence had to reforming the vices of his barbarian disciples?

Important Railroad Decision'.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* refers to recent important decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which have attracted more than usual attention in that State, and which are of great importance to all persons interested in the affairs of railroad companies. The decisions of the Courts in that State, where the parties litigant were individuals against powerful corporations, the managers of some of which having shown themselves not over chary of their property, for integrity. The first of these decisions, on behalf of the Church of God and in her defense, in which you have set a new and noble example. The third, that of the Church militant, is also the Author of these good dispositions, we lift our eyes, and in prayer hope to find favor with Him, not doubting thus that He will increase, strengthen and confirm the excellent dispositions and the piety that are already in you, and that you will be found to be, as earnestly exhort you, and the people committed to your charge, to be zealous, in the practice of good, and you will call to the Lord, with us, more fervently, and with more effusion of heart, that He may deign to establish the Empire of Jesus Christ on earth on us.

God grant, also, that the rulers of this earth—when it much imports that such a pernicious example of usurpation as we endure may not take root in all governments the destruction of which, once it may join with one consent of minds and wills, and that flushing quarrels, the disturbances of rebellions and revolutions spread and the deadly counsels of the sect abandoned, they may unite in one movement for restoring to the Church that liberty which is due to her by divine right, and which she claims for the visible Head of the Church, and the desired calm to civil society. Not less, venerable brethren, plead with the Divine mercy that all those of these of the faithful, that the hearts of the wicked, escaping from the blindness of their minds, may be touched with the Divine light of truth, and the Lord shall come, or else that He, in crushing their pride and their power, may show that they are nothing who strive to overthrow the rock that Christ hath set and to violate His divine privileges. On these graves of dreams and of nothingness we exclaim: "Think ye that God can turn away His ear from His Church, and that the work of Christ, which cost Him His blood, can be destroyed? Or that He can live who lives and the flesh of His flesh—Are, rather, in some sense, the spirit of His Spirit? Now, indeed, is the hour of darkness, and the power of darkness. But the hour is the last, the power is quickly passing. Christ is with us, the pure and undefiled Lamb of God, and the cause is His. Have confidence; He has conquered the world."—St. Bern. En.

Meet these with great courage and sure faith, let us follow the voice of eternal truth, which says, strive for justice, for thy soul; and even to death fight for justice, and God will overthrow thine enemies for thee.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Greeley and Grant Factions in New York—Greeley Really Running—What Grant Thinks.

[New York Correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

The elements in the controversy are rapidly crystallizing into Grant and anti-Grant parties, and a few days more like those which have just passed will bring out the issue sharp and decisive. The leaders of the anti-Grant factions no longer pretend that they are contending for anything less, or anything else, than the control of the delegation from this city to the next State Convention, and with that, as a matter of course, the selection of the delegates from this State to the Republican Presidential Convention of 1872. There is an indication that Mr. Greeley and his followers, or rather his bolters, are to make a last inch of ground in the contest, and the speech of next Monday night, will be interpreted by the country as practically giving the signal for the future policy of the Republicans of New York who oppose the renomination of President Grant. Mr. Greeley has given his attitude in the matter, and of course adds to the interest and delicacy of the situation for his remarks. For, strange as it may seem, there is no doubt that Mr. Greeley is in earnest in his struggle for the presidential candidacy, and that he declines now, to accept the chances and reserve his strength and the power of his influence to those of a more favorable moment, or any of his rivals, so much was hinted by those who know Mr. Greeley intimately, before his "letter to the people" was written, and it is asserted that letters can be produced which will establish this fact. Indeed, the tone of the letter, as compared with the Leavenworth letter and the reception Monday night are a series of too significant facts to be lightly disposed of, as they have been before. In the meantime it is stated, by those who know, that President Grant is highly pleased by the present course of the Tribune toward him and his policy. Its warm support of the Treaty of Washington, its general approval of the Administration, and particularly its unaffected praise of the brilliant career of Cadet Fred. Grant at West Point, have not failed to touch the paternal heart, have all combined to win his affection toward the Tribune—an affection which he may not long indulge.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

He Denounces the Italian Safeguards—Will Not Accept Coronation at the Price of Violating His Oath.

The last Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX, on the Papal guarantees of the Italian government, is just published in this country. His Holiness renews the sentence pronounced in his previous letter, dated the 9th of March last, upon the "immunities and safeguards" with which the Sub-Alpine government "labors to beguile Catholics," to the end that these be substituted for the civil sovereignty of which he (the Pope) has been "robbed by a long series of intrigues, and by parricidal arms." His protestations having been disregarded, by Parliament proceeding to act on the "safeguards" proposed, the Pope declares that "without the crime of breaking our solemn oath (at enthronization), we can consent to no conciliation which, in any manner, would destroy or diminish the rights of God and of the Apostolic See, so now, as of our bounden duty, we declare that we will never agree to nor accept, nor can we so agree to or accept, those cunningly wrought-out safeguards, or guarantees, proposed by the Sub-Alpine Government, whatever their device; or any others of whatsoever kind, or however clothed, which, under the form of securing our sacred power and liberty, shall have been offered to us in lieu of and in exchange for that civil principality with which Divine Providence so that the holy Apostolic See should be furnished and strengthened, and which is ratified to us by legitimate and irrefragable titles as well as by possession for more than eleven centuries. For it is most clear to every one that, were the Roman Pontiff to be subjected to the rule of another Prince, and not to be possessed himself of a real sovereignty, he could be exempt, neither in his own person nor in that of Consecrated ministry, from the control of that ruler to whom he would be subject, and who might become a heretic or a persecutor of the Church, or, again, might be at war with other rulers, or otherwise in a state of war."

His Holiness says further:

And as to what regards the relations of the Church and civil society you know perfectly well, venerable brethren, that all the prerogatives and all the rights of authority necessary to govern the universal Church have been received by us, in the person of the most blessed Peter, directly from God himself. Nay, those prerogatives and rights and the very liberty and the Church were born and acquired by the blood of Jesus Christ, and are to be vained by the infinite price of His divine blood. Ill, then, would we deserve of the divine blood of our Redeemer, were we—which God forbid—to borrow these our rights, especially lessened and debased as they are, to lend them, from rulers of the earth, who are sons, not masters of the Church. Thus said to princes, although that great light of sanctity and doctrine, Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury:

"Think not that the the Church of God is given you as a master, to make use of her, but that she is commended to you as her advocate and champion. Nothing more pleasing to God than the liberty of his Church."

And the same saint wrote in another place, adding incentives to duty:

"Never count that your dignity is lessened if you defend and cherish the liberty of the Church, from not that it humbles you when you exalt her. Think not that you are weakened when you strengthen her. Lift up your eyes and look all about you—Examples are at your hand. Meditate on the princes who fought against the Church and died for her. See whether it is profiting them. What is becoming of them is too plain to need speaking of. Assuredly those who persecute her perish miserably, but never will find their own glory."—(Sto Anselm Epp. 12 et 49).

And now, venerable brethren, after what at other times, and here, we have explained to you, it surely can be dark to no one that the wrong done to these worthy times to the Holy See have redounded on the whole Christian commonwealth. The Princes of the Apostles, as St. Bernard says, since these are the glorious rulers of the earth, affect every Christian kingdom as their own. Wherefore, as the Roman Church works for all the Churches, whosoever takes away anything belonging to her is recognized as guilty of sacrilege, not only against her, but against all the Churches. Nor is there a shadow of doubt that the security of the rights of the Supreme See must be most closely joined and tied to the highest purposes and interests of the whole Church and to the liberty of the Episcopal ministry.

Thinking and meditating on all these matters, we are to-day, as in duty bound, mindful of you, and we have oftentimes declared, with your unanimous consent—that the civil sovereignty of the Holy See has been given to the Roman Pontiff by a singular counsel of Divine Providence, and that it is of necessity in order that the Lord with fullest liberty, and may consult for the greater good of the church, and its interests and needs, that he shall never be subject to any power of the civil government.

You, venerable brethren, and with you the faithful of all people, know full well, knowing it more well, are justly moved, all of you, for religion's sake, and for the sake of justice and peace, the most unjust and abhorrent outrages, those, of all men, have given to the memory of future generations the name of "safeguards," and the most odious of impostures, on behalf of the Church of God and in her defense, in which you have set a new and noble example. The third, that of the militant Church, also the Author of these good dispositions, we lift our eyes, and in prayer hope to find favor with Him, not doubting thus that He will increase, strengthen and confirm the excellent dispositions and the piety that are already in you, and that you will be found to be, as earnestly exhort you, and the people committed to your charge, to be zealous, in the practice of good, and you will call to the Lord, with us, more fervently, and with more effusion of heart, that He may deign to establish the Empire of Jesus Christ on earth on us.

God grant, also, that the rulers of this earth—when it much imports that such a pernicious example of usurpation as we endure may not take root in all governments the destruction of which, once it may join with one consent of minds and wills, and that flushing quarrels, the disturbances of rebellions and revolutions spread and the deadly counsels of the sect abandoned, they may unite in one movement for restoring to the Church that liberty which is due to her by divine right, and which she claims for the visible Head of the Church, and the desired calm to civil society. Not less, venerable brethren, plead with the Divine mercy that all those of these of the faithful, that the hearts of the wicked, escaping from the blindness of their minds, may be touched with the Divine light of truth, and the Lord shall come, or else that He, in crushing their pride and their power, may show that they are nothing who strive to overthrow the rock that Christ hath set and to violate His divine privileges. On these graves of dreams and of nothingness we exclaim: "Think ye that God can turn away His ear from His Church, and that the work of Christ, which cost Him His blood, can be destroyed? Or that He can live who lives and the flesh of His flesh—Are, rather, in some sense, the spirit of His Spirit? Now, indeed, is the hour of darkness, and the power of darkness. But the hour is the last, the power is quickly passing. Christ is with us, the pure and undefiled Lamb of God, and the cause is His. Have confidence; He has conquered the world."—St. Bern. En.

Meet these with great courage and sure faith, let us follow the voice of eternal truth, which says, strive for justice, for thy soul; and even to death fight for justice, and God will overthrow thine enemies for thee.

Valuable Hints.

A regular habit of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot exist without unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most constant results is constipation. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bilious hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory and general debility.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters removes all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs, and regulating the action of the intestines. The combinations of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an anti-bilious remedy, or a narcotic, or a blood purifier, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity to the digestive organs, promotes the secretions, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membranous tissues. It, gradually stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a general medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold in bottles only, and the trade mark, blown in the glass and engraved on the label, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
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WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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EDUCATIONAL.
Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations; written; in the most important studies.
The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.
The School hours (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) are taken up exclusively with Recitations and Examinations.
Classes in German, French and Italian daily.
The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.
None but the Latest (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.
Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.
Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.
Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.
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LADIES' WATCHES
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FINE JEWELRY.
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Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

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WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Patek Philippe), and costs much less. Every quality is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

LEGAL.
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—At Pittsburgh, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1871, the undersigned, Assignee of JOHN GRAHAM, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been duly ad

James T. Brady & Co

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(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1870, for thirty years, late coupons February and August.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent, and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 100 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1871.

There is a good supply of loanable means both at bank and in private banking houses, which is more than satisfies the comparative light demand for loans. Some houses, however, report that they got all they can carry, and have offers to refuse good offerings.

It is noticed in the local stock market that the regular dietitient securities meet with brisk sales whenever offered, but the offerings are very light.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1882	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10-40s	108½	108½
Gold	110½	110½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862	118
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
United Pacific Railroad	103½
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Pacific	110

—At Chicago the *Tribune* says: The extreme dullness of business in finances is shown by the fact that one of our most prominent banks did not receive a single application to-day from any of its numerous customers to borrow money. Such a circumstance has probably never been experienced here before by any bank doing so large a business. With the majority of other banks the case is but little different; their customers seem to have plenty of money, and deposits steadily increase, especially by country banks, but nobody wants to borrow. There is a light demand from Michigan and some other quarters for currency to pay for wool, which is now beginning to come in, but there is every little currency wanted for anything else at present.

—As we noticed lately, counterfeit Central Pacific bonds have been discovered, and it is thought that but few have been worked off, and those within the last ten days. The counterfeits are not dangerous, the paper on which they are printed being whiter and thinner than the genuine. The words "or" that are omitted in the thirteenth line of the body of the bond. The width of the engraved part of the counterfeit is one-fourth of an inch narrower than the genuine bond of the same series. The coupons are also a little shorter. The signatures are good, but are not calculated to deceive experts. The counterfeits, so far as known, are as in the series lettered "A."

—The New York *Financial Chronicle* and some other New York papers continue to urge the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an assaying office on behalf of the National Banks of New York city, so that the notes of interior National Banks may be assorted and sent home for redemption in greenbacks. The object of this is to make it convenient for National banks to furnish enough greenbacks to make the necessary legal reserves on their deposits in New York. It is a matter of some importance, as it is necessary at present but the National banks of New York city, and the manner in which the present system has required the secretary to interfere at all. Besides, it is doubtful if the Secretary can call upon banks at all in doubling if the Secretary can call upon banks at all in this manner. The National bank notes are a legal tender to the Government; for any debt due to it from individuals or corporations, but not to other banks. The redemption in one's notes in coin, it cannot demand of the National banks that they shall redeem theirs in coin or greenbacks or in anything else.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the amount of Railroad Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 14, 1871.	10:30	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
C. & O.	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Del. & Hud.	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Del., Lack. & W.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Erie	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Mich. Cent.	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Mich. S. & N. I.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Cent.	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Cle. & Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chi. & N. W.	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Chi. & N. W. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chi. & Alton	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chi. & Alton pf.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Chi. & Alton pf.	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Do. pref.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Toledo	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Wabash pf.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Miss.	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Chi. & Alton	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Do. pref.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
R. I. & St. P.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pitts. & Ft. W.	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pitts. & Ft. W. pf

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Republican Manifesto—Communists Discharged—French Bishops Working for the Restoration of the Temporal Power of the Pope—General Trochu's Explanation—Welsh Mining Troubles to be Settled by Arbitration, &c., &c.

The Republican Manifesto—Communists Discharged—French Bishops Working for the Restoration of the Pope's Temporal Power.

PARIS, June 14.—The Republican manifesto which appeared to-day is signed by eighty-one Deputies of the left in the Assembly. It accuses the Monarchist Deputies of not keeping the agreement made at Bordeaux, whereby it was stipulated that partisan politics should be avoided, and charges that the Legitimist members from the provinces are intriguing for the restoration of monarchy and for intervention in Italy in favor of the Pope.

Many of the Communist prisoners were discharged to-day for want of evidence against them. Arrests are frequent in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth arrondissements.

The report that Forcade La Roquette is a candidate for Assembly is denied.

The Temps remarks that the French Bishops are actively moving for the reinstatement of the Pope in his temporal possessions.

Welsh Mining Difficulties to be Settled by Arbitration.

LONDON, June 14.—The owners of coal mines in South Wales have agreed to settle their differences with the miners by arbitration, and to-day's meeting, Guachita and Red River Railway Company, to compel them to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts.

BOSTON AND OSWEGO RAILROAD CONVENTION.

OSWEGO, June 14.—The Boston and Oswego Railroad Convention in this city to-day elected E. H. Derby, of Boston, President, and was addressed by Messrs. Derby, G. S. Batchellor, of Saratoga, and William Mellen, the latter President of Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, of which fifty miles will be immediately put under contract.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Associate Justice Braisley, of the United States Circuit Court, has refused to grant an injunction prohibiting the State authorities from issuing State bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, in accordance with the act of the Legislature.

CHATTANOOGA AND ALABAMA RAILROAD.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 14.—A committee of the Conductors of the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad Company, after a consultation with Mr. Stanton, recommend resistance by all lawful means to the present movement to put the road in bankruptcy; that Stanton be appointed to operate the Road, and a board elected to receive and disburse all moneys; that debts due laborers and employees be paid first; that a full examination be made of the actual situation of the road and its present indebtedness, and that extensions of one, two and three years be obtained, if possible, at eight per cent. as granted Stanton, in whose honesty and ability to pay every dollar of the debt they express the fullest confidence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Indiana State Sunday School Association is in session at Terre Haute. The attendance is very large.

The Christian Moral Science Congress commenced its sessions in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Mayor Fox was called upon to preside. Rev. Dr. Campbell delivered the inaugural address, which was ordered to be printed.

Joseph Breeking jumped into a vat of boiling chemicals at a Louisville paper mill yesterday, to save himself from falling into the vat, and was horribly scalded from the hips downward.

The Iowa excursionists arrived in St. Louis yesterday, and were shown every attention by the authorities and citizens.

A large number of members of the United States Railroad Mutual Life Association met in Louisville yesterday, nearly all the States being represented. The association was organized in Philadelphia in October, 1869, by railroad employees in the United States. It now numbers 6,246 members. The assessments last announced in March, 1871, and finances are in good condition. After all payments and contributions the Association have six hundred dollars.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition managers yesterday determined to erect additional buildings, furnishing in these structures alone fifty-two thousand square feet of space. The premium list already embraces forty-three classes, and extends to almost all varieties of manufactures, as well as raw cotton.

Governor Fairchilds, of Wisconsin, yesterday pardoned, on the ground of innocence, Floyd Smith, brought from Minnesota on a requisition on a charge of horse stealing, convicted in Waukesha county last March, and sentenced to five years in the State prison. It is proved by a large number of witnesses, whose responsibility is vouched for by Governor Austin, of Minnesota, that Smith had owned the horse found in his possession and claimed to have been stolen for five years previous to the alleged theft. The case was one of mistaken identity.

A prize fight for a purse of forty dollars took place on an island in the Mississippi river, opposite the St. Louis arsenal, yesterday, between Jack Madden and Tom Scully, a novice of the latter city. Madden was the victor in seventeen rounds, time thirty-five minutes. Both men were badly punished.

The Spanish leaders in Cuba have revived the ominous language in regard to the Cuban volunteers. What a lot of rebels there must have been originally!

The Boston Board of Aldermen, at a special meeting yesterday, voted eight to four against appropriating Colonel Fisk's regiment to hold religious services on the Boston Common next Sunday.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the State Medical Society commenced at Williamsport yesterday. There is a large attendance.

At the annual session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Vermont, held yesterday, the Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized by a unanimous vote.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, leaves Long Branch to-day for Washington. The ladies at the Branch are all open and a large number of guests arriving daily.

The annual Commencement exercises of the medical department of the University of Vermont took place last evening. An address was given by Prof. M. H. Buckham, of Burlington, and the valedictory by E. G. Bloodale, of Richford, Vermont.

The State Editorial Association assembled at Williamsport yesterday. Over one hundred editors were present. At 2 o'clock they started on excursionists up the Susquehanna, and at 3:30 P. M. a meeting of the Association was held at the Academy of Music. The Mayor welcomed the editors to the city. The first annual editorial dinner took place this evening at the Herdic House. The editors start northward on the Northern Central road to-day for Watkins Glen and other points of interest.

The Master Car Builders' Association of the United States and Canada yesterday, in Utica, N. Y., every section of the country being represented.

At a meeting of the Educational Society of the Kansas State Baptist Convention, at Leavenworth, Academician, at Ottawa, Kan., one of the Trustees of the Ottawa University, was unanimously repudiated the charges made by the correspondent of the New York *Times* that the Baptist Society had violated the conditions of the treaty by which lands were obtained for the University, and that no Treasurers were ready to educate Ottawa children, but interested parties of the educating ring had induced the Indians not to send their children. Resolutions to this effect will soon be forwarded to Washington.

The report telegraphed from Sioux City of an investigation of the affairs of Colonel George H. Batchelder, Secretary of Dacotah Territory, and of his inability to account for $6,000 of the territorial funds, and of an effort to compromise the matter, is wholly without foundation, and evidently started by some malicious personal enemy. Suit will be brought immediately by Colonel Batchelder against the Sioux City *Journal*, which first published the report. The only statement in it which is not utterly and maliciously false, is that Colonel Batchelder is a son-in-law of Senator Hamlin.

Abel Smith, of Ottawa, an old pioneer of Western Iowa, was accidentally killed near that place Tuesday. He was found insensible in the road, about one-half a mile from home. He had been out to a new mill, and was returning with a load of lumber, when, it is thought, he fell under the wagon and was crushed.

The crops are looking very promising in Dakotah. An abundance of rain has fallen, and settlers feel highly encouraged with the prospects.

POLITICAL.

Iowa Democratic Convention.

They "Depart" After the Manner of Vallandigham—Republican City Nominations in Philadelphia, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The following nominations were made by the local Republican Convention to-day: For Mayor, William S. Stockley; City Comptroller, Samuel P. Heacock; City Solicitor, C. H. T. Collis; Judge of the District Court, Jas. T. Mitchell; District Attorney, William Mann.

DES MOINES, June 14.—Hon. A. C. Dodge, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a unanimous report from the same:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That we will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of the States and individuals.

Resolved, That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we will never ever defend the same against centralized Federal power.

Resolved, That universal suffrage having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

Resolved, That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention be demanded by the State authorities.

Resolved, That the proposed annexation of the Dominion of Canada, with our consent and cooperation, partly on account of the character of its foreign population and of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the corrupt means by which it was sought to be consummated.

Resolved, That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to the revenue, and not with a view to what is protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of industry, to bestow favors upon another class; that the recent election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of a man openly committed to a protective tariff demonstrates that the power is to be exercised in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.

Resolved, That the prodigals and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the Federal Government, the sacrifice of the interests of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in the public lands which have been made a gift to railroads and other monopolies, the payment of more than twenty millions dollars premium during the administration of President Grant, the maintenance of an annual cost to the people of nearly thirty millions dollars by an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, wherefore there is no redress and the interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough reformation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the Federal and State Governments, of the payment of the principal of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities, to the extent of the payment of the annuities of tax gatherers who affect our land and take up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves and plunderers of the treasury high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough reformation.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has called to his aid the art of photography in the investigation of frauds. In the prosecution of frauds through the United States Courts, it is frequently necessary in cases of duplicate or triplicate payments to army officers, that the original receipts or pay rolls on file in the Treasury Department are the only evidence required. In order to avoid the danger of loss the Secretary is having certified photograph copies of the pay rolls transmitted to District Attorneys showing the original signatures, and verbal confessions by their own autographs when least expected. The Department recovered over $50,000 fraudulent payments in the last month, and the Secretary is continued of a regular army officer who by committing perjury thereby gives fraudulently obtained in one year thirty-five monthly payments more than he was by law entitled to.

At the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, now in session at Newport, in the case of A. G. Farwell & Co., against Jay Gould, which was a suit on a note of Gould's which he alleged belonged to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and has been adjusted and settled between that Company and the Erie Railroad Company, for whom Gould said he gave the note, the jury returned a verdict on Tuesday for A. G. Farwell & Co., for the sum of $40,669.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 7:30 P. M., 1871.

Synopsis of the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has risen slightly on the Pacific coast, with increasing cloudiness. It has risen in the extreme Northwest, and on the lakes and in the Middle and Eastern States, and to a less extent in the Southern states. Telegraphic communication with Galveston is now resumed. It appears probable that the storm experienced there on Monday has passed northward, diminished in its severity. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails in Kansas and Nebraska, and light rain in this afternoon reported in Eastern Tennessee. Light winds have very generally prevailed during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Thursday the barometer will have very generally fallen somewhat, with increasing cloudiness and temperature.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1871.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, with Messrs. Bigelow and Prentiss, of the Treasury Department, sailed in the Java for Liverpool to-day, for the purpose of promoting the disposal of the new government bonds, and also to carry despatches to Minister Schenck. The party take out several millions of new registered bonds, in a safe made expressly for their use by Treasury Department. Collector Murphy, Messrs. Ladin, Clews, Morton and many prominent citizens accompanied the delegation down the bay. Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Bigelow and Agnes Ethel were also among the Java's passengers.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

The Viaduct Railway Directors held a secret meeting this afternoon for the purpose of definitely deciding upon the route to be adopted. A public meeting of citizens will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, to favor the extension of the Viaduct road to South Ferry, and the erection of a new custom house at the Battery.

FOSTER, THE PUTNAM MURDERER.

Is reported very hopeful of a new trial, for which his counsel are now making an effort. Gen. Dr. Tyng visits him frequently, and his wife passes the time in his cell. None of his relatives have visited him since the murder.

SENATOR MORTON

Arrived in the city to-day, *en route* to Long Branch.

INAUGURATION OF THE BUST OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

Henry Ward Beecher will deliver an address at the inauguration of the bust of Washington Irving, at Prospect Park on the 24th inst.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

In October, 1864, the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, and the country said the whole country, were startled and horrified at the discovery of five bundles at intervals and apart in these waters, containing the mutilated body of some unfortunate man. It was supposed at the time that the body was that of a soldier named Joseph Lamb, of Danbury, Conn., who had deserted from his regiment. He visited New York city and soon after disappeared and was never heard of more. He was supposed to have been murdered for the money he had on his person. Lamb's wife and friends have frequently been to this city in search of him, and have frequently visited the Morgue. The mystery is one of the most surprising cases that physiologists have ever witnessed. You are astonished at seeing women, young girls and children in the Morgue, who have come from all parts to private houses. This fanaticism is attributed to their having been told that a Savior had risen from their midst. Some time ago a free fight occurred in a house between two women, in the course of which one of the parties was fatally wounded. The dying woman proposed, and while in bad one of them implicated himself and the lows in the murder of Joseph Smith. He stated that they had been very intimate with the deceased, and that he had come to rob Smith of some money, determined to rob Smith of $700 which he had collected and by thumping on the head. They took him into a coach factory on Prince street, where they first killed him and then cut him up. They then took the dismembered remains in a coach to the river. The man who killed Smith is dead, but his confederate will probably suffer the full extent of the law in Australia.

REUNION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The second triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James will be held here July 19, at Apollo Hall. The oration will be delivered by Maj. Gen. Terry, and an original poem read by Col. John Hay. A large number of prominent officers connected with the society will be present.

THE POLARIS ARRIVED

From Washington this morning after a fine passage of four days. She hauled into the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, where she will remain until ready to start northward. Those in charge of the vessel organized former expeditions speak enthusiastically of her, and are confident that Capt. Hall, and hopefully of his discovery of the North-west passage. The Polaris will take in supplies to last ten months. Sailing orders will be issued on the coming of the steamship Supply with additional provisions for the reception to Captain Hall and his officers, to be tendered him by the American Geographical Society, will come off next week.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

A Memphis Dry Dock Sunk.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—[By telegraph.]—From some unknown cause one of the dry docks began to sink this morning, and after the ferry boat Excelsior came off there to day. Twelve of all efforts it sunk to the bottom in 12 feet of water. Every means is being taken to prevent others sinking also.

Accident to a Towboat.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The towboat Charles Bowen, in her up trip, struck the hull of an old steamboat sunk near Greenup, and knocked a hole in her bows. Cast. Shoemaker built a bulk head and kept afloat till he reached the Middleport docks.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—River ten feet six, having risen six inches. Arrived—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; the Bostona, Pittsburgh; the Hudson, Louisville and Charmer, Evansville; Spray, New Orleans. Gates No. 2 will be closed at 6 o'clock this evening, to-morrow. Business moderate. Clear and pleasant.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—The river has risen three inches in the past twenty-four hours, with ten feet six in the chute and four feet six in the canal. Very warm; slight showers. The Treasurer's receipts for the 25th exceeded $1,000,000, of which over $479,264 were applied to the redemption of 5-20 gold. The Governor suggests more moderate taxation for state payments, and the appropriation for the purpose of a sum equal to the interest on the State debt, and one hundred dollars of the principal. The Governor condemns the practice of corporate influence in the administration of State and national politics, and on national politics speaks as follows: It is at occasions of congratulation that the Union is restored, and that all citizens are entitled to protection in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and it behooves all to endeavor to cultivate kindly relations of amity in which the Union had its origin, and which must be fully restored if we would secure the obvious advantages the Union was designed to secure. Never were the interests of different sections of the country more apparent, more identical, and the utmost hope of the Union will be realized when it is made secure and the benefits to be one people, and until we are equally careful of the good name and equally jealous of the rights of all, let the memory of Memphis, and Louisville at Memphis, 4 P. M., Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M., Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 4 P. M., Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to